

THE VICTIM.

A THRILLING SCENE.
They had him in a large arm chair.
His head bent backward—
A terrible—some vision face was there.
While his, who held him by the hair,
As a storm-torn night, was black.
His large mild eyes glared about,
As if the soul were passing out.
And on his troubled breathing breast,
As if in prayer, his hands he pressed;
His features all too well betrayed
The terror in his soul betrayed.
And that dark form o'er him stood,
All armed for darkest deed of blood,
But will he—dare he do it?—No!
But see—or do you see?—
The keen edged blade in his throat!
Hold!—hold!—let thy victim go!
"Rise," said the dark man, "Sir you're saved."

The Great Tunnel at New Hamburg.

In describing this work in a proper manner the Poughkeepsie Journal states that the tunnel itself is 530 feet long, and through solid rock. At the south end there is a cut 500 feet long and 30 feet wide, and 50 feet deep, all through the rock before reaching the tunnel. Through the tunnel the passage is gloomy enough, being relieved only by the light of candles and through the shafts sunk to it, one 70 feet in depth, the other 55, through which a glimpse of daylight may be obtained. But emerging at the north end one deep cut is found, nearly as formidable as that at the south, being 200 feet long, and 70 feet deep, making the entire depth of cutting through the rock all inclusive, no less than 1530 feet.—One who has not seen the work can form no conception of its magnitude, and it may be put down as one of the greatest curiosities in this part of the country.

To carry on this work Messrs. Ward, Wells & Co., the contractors now employ 400 men; keep in operation nine blacksmith shops, with two fires each to repair and temper tools, having 12,000 pounds of cast steel in drills and tools in constant use, and consumed 6,000 kegs of powder, of 25 pounds each, in fourteen months. The tunnel is 19 feet high and 24 feet wide where finished, and will be so all the way through.

The work goes on night and day, and with perfect system and order. The men, all of whom are sober and industrious, appear to observe as much order as their employers, and vie with them in the regularity of their operations. Hardly a loud word is spoken, but everything is conducted in order and silence. It is a luxury to look upon such a scene as is presented upon every hand.

Messrs. Ward, Wells & Co. have been at this job 14 months, and have accomplished an amount of work which seems almost incredible. Yet so great is their skill and perseverance that it is confidently expected that they will be through in time to meet the wants of the company. They have altogether, including the tunnel, four miles of road to finish with three miles of sea wall, but nearly all outside of the great work is completed.

Anecdote of Mr. Webster.

A lady of Washington, on a tour a few days ago to the New Hampshire mountains, in company with a party of ladies and gentlemen, including Mr. and Mrs. Webster, relates, in a letter to a friend, the following characteristic anecdote of the distinguished statesman:

Nat. Intel.
In descending a hill this morning, we met a large ox cart heavily loaded; two horses had been added to the team to assist in drawing it up the hill, and the drivers were beating the poor beasts in vain, for they made no progress, and our coach could not pass down until the cart got up. Seeing the state of affairs, Mr. Webster jumped from the stage, took the reins, and made the men go behind and bush, while he, by his skillful management, drove them up the hill with ease, his clear ringing voice cheering and encouraging the animals as they put forth their utmost strength. As he returned to the stage, his face glowing with satisfaction and radiant with expression, I never saw him look so handsome. One would have supposed from his countenance that he had just triumphed in some great intellectual encounter, instead of a triumph in skill in the farmer's vocation. The drivers little suspected to whom they were indebted for assistance, and he seemed truly happy with the excitement of his successful effort.

To the Girls.—You are all in want of husbands as soon as you can get suitable ones, and that is all right and perfectly natural. But we think (contrary to the old lady's opinion) that a bad husband is worse than none. In choosing observe the following rules:

Never marry a fellow who is ashamed to carry a small bundle; who lies in bed until breakfast time, and until his father has opened the shop, and awakes out; who frequents taverns, bowling saloons, prize fights, &c.; who wears his tailor, shoe-maker, washer, woman, jeweler, barber, printer and landlady, and never pays his debts; who is always talking about his acquaintances and condemning them; whose tongue is always running about nonsense, and who thinks he is the greatest man in the neighborhood, and yet whom every one despises and shuns. We say, never marry a fellow with any or all of these qualifications. He will be sure to treat you badly or desert you after the honeymoon.

Appropriate Names.—Mr. Sumner, in his recent address before the Peace Society, called the roll of the English steam navy, as an illustration of the infernal spirit of war. The following is the list of names as reported in the N. Y. Independent. It was copied by Mr. Sumner, from the latest official publication by the British navy:

Acheron, Adder, Alectro, Avenger, Basilisk, Bloodhound, Bulldog, Crocodile, Erebus, Firebrand, Fury, Goliath, Gorgon, Harpy, Hecate, Hornet, Jackall, Mastiff, Pluto, Rattlesnake, Revenge, Salamander, Scorpion, Scourge, Serpent, Spider, Spiteful, Spitfire, Styx, Sulphur, Tartar, Terrible, Terror, Vengeance, Viper, Vixen, Virago, Volcano, Vulture, Warspite, Wildfire, Wolf, Wolverine.

Oil Spring in the Chickasaw Nation.—A letter from "Skitty Hay" to town speaks of this remarkable discovery in the Indian country—at the fall in a beautiful stream near Fort Washington—and says: "The oil exudes from the rock or cliff overhanging these falls in drops the size of a goose-quill, having the taste, smell and consistence of British Oil. The oil and water with which it mingles, has, by drinking and rubbing externally effected some of the most astonishing cures that has ever been known. Persons have been cured there doubled up with disease or emaciated to skeletons, coming away in a very short time perfectly cured."

Sculmbe, Very.—A lady who professed to be extremely fond of poetry, and always conversed in the "high flown" style, one day, when entertaining a large company, ordered a servant to snuff the candle in the following language: "Behold thou snuff of the house of B—, yonder luminary amputation needs."

The Election in California.

A correspondent of the Boston Times gives the following account of the election was conducted in the diggings.

On the day appointed we were accompanied six miles below our present location. During the hot part of the day, the season of the siesta, a young intelligent-looking man came into the camp on a mule and invited us all to turn out and go to the polls. We had been in the country but a few days, and knew very little of the local politics, but decided upon following the young man to the Big Bar, where the election was to be held, and there gather what information we could. Off we went by the mule path, over hill and ravine, craggy rocks, and through thorny chapparal, until we came to the Bar. The place of meeting was a store-tent, and here we met about twenty miners. We arranged ourselves along on a log under the edge of the tent and waited the progress of events.

Directly our guide took off his hat and nominated a moderator for the meeting, then three inspectors and a clerk, all of whom were chosen without a dissenting voice. At the request of one of the th party, he then stated the object of the election and at the same time informed us that the first name on the prepared ballot for the delegate to the Convention was his own. One of the prominent questions in the election was an expression as to whether slavery shall be allowed in California. The candidate, though a Louisianian, was opposed out and out to the introduction of slavery here, and so we all voted for him. For myself, I was of the opinion of an old mountaineer, who, leaning against the tent pole harangued the crowd, that in a country where every white man made a slave of himself, there was no use of keeping niggers. I deposited my ballot in an old candle box in accordance with this opinion.

Interesting from the Camanche Nation.

We learn that intelligence has been received at the War Department, respecting an important, national Council recently held by the Camanche Indians. This council lasted ten days, and its object was to elect a new chief to rule the nation (in place of the one recently deceased) and the individual thus honored glories in the name Buffalo Hump. On being installed into office, after the Indian fashion, this chief called upon his subordinates freely to express their opinions upon all matters of importance connected with the affairs of the nation; whereupon many speeches were delivered. They were generally of the most friendly character, but none more so than delivered by the newly elected chief himself. He maintained that his people had formerly made war upon Texas when it was "feeble and alone," and had gained nothing; and he gave it as his opinion that if they now continued to make war upon Texas, since it had become a part of the United States, the result would be their utter destruction as a nation. He also expressed his determination to do all in his power to put a stop to the thieving depredations which had been committed by a portion of his people against the white inhabitants, and expressed a hope that his efforts would be successful. The prominent members of the Council having agreed to the advice of Buffalo Hump, two subordinate chiefs were appointed to communicate in person the result to Captain Steele, of the 2d dragoons, at Fredericksburg, by whom a report was made to General Brooke, commanding in Texas, who forwarded it to the War Department. [Nat. Int., Oct. 20.]

Treaty with the Sioux Indians.

Govs. Ramsey and Chambers, being in conference with the Sioux at Mendota, near Fort Snelling, for several days past. The number of Indians in attendance is about three thousand. We regret to learn, that there is no hope of effecting any thing like a general treaty with them at present. They allege the season is too far advanced for this, and some other reasons, they decline entertaining any proposition of the kind this season. The Commissioners are to meet what is called the Half Breeds, at the same place, on Monday next, to treat with them, if practicable, for a tract of land they own on the west side of the Mississippi, opposite Lake Pepin, some 35 miles on the river, extending back 15 miles.

On Monday the 16th they met the Wapotee, Wapokotee and Sisseton, bands of the Sioux, to negotiate with them for lands they own. It will be recollected, by those not much acquainted with Indian affairs, that every nation, united by a common language, are divided into bands, each claiming separate interests in lands. It often happens, however, they unite in a general treaty.

[Minnesota Chronicle, Oct. 6.]

The New York Courier & Enquirer, announcing the acquiescence of the French Government in the dismissal of its Minister Poussin, remarks: "This result must be in the highest sense pleasing to every friend of the country. While it dissipates every feeling of apprehension that the rupture between the two Governments may lead to serious hostilities, it vindicates thoroughly the course pursued by Gen. Taylor, in dismissing a person so grossly offensive to the Government. Of course, we have means of knowing in what manner, M. De Tocqueville explained or obviated his quasi endorsement of M. Poussin's conduct in his despatch to our Secretary of State; but that fortunately, is a matter with which our Government has no concern. If he can maintain his position in the French Cabinet after so direct a rebuke as this, he has reason certainly to congratulate himself upon a feeble temper and a strong hold on the favor and confidence of the French President."

Our own Government stands nobly vindicated from every suspicion of rashness or imprudence. It has acted promptly, fearlessly and with the safe and noble instinct of true patriotism. The Washington Union, as the special organ of the French Minister and its echoes here, will probably feel this result to be keen disappointment, as it falsifies their prediction and deprives them of every shadow of ground for denouncing the Government of their own country. But it cannot fail to prove highly gratifying to every one who appreciates the blessing of peace, and estimates at its proper value, the dignity and honor of the country.

Information Wanted.

The widow and children of Peter Davis, who served three years in Gen. Wayne's army against the Miami Indians, from 1792 to 1795, are desirous of obtaining proof of the fact that he did so serve, his discharge having been lost. He served under officers Lockhart and Preston, and was discharged at Green Bay. He entered the army at 14 years of age, and was discharged at 17. He had red hair and light or gray eyes. Any person who knew said Davis, and knows him to have did such service, will confer a great favor by directing a line to Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, his widow, at New Albany, Indiana.

Papers in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, are respectfully requested to copy the above.

THE FREEMAN:

J. S. Foulke, Editor and Publisher.

FREMONT, NOVEMBER 8, 1849.

AGENTS.—V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets, and E. W. CARR, Esq., Sun building, Third and Dock streets, Philadelphia, are authorized to act as agents for the "LOWER SANDUSKY FREEMAN."

"Gen. Taylor Rebuked!"

The above is the language of every locofoco paper, from the Democrat down to the Washington Union, in speaking of any of the recent elections. The recent triumphs of Locofocoism in Pennsylvania, Georgia, &c., are proclaimed by them as a rebuke to the administration of Gen. Taylor. This kind of stuff may do to tell to those who do not take note of such matters, but those that understand the relative strength of parties in the States, and notice the number of votes polled at each election, can see the deception intended to be played off by these honest papers.

At the recent election in Pennsylvania, there were sixty thousand votes less polled, than at the Presidential election last fall—forty thousand of which are Whigs. No sane man can doubt that had there been a full vote of both parties in that State, but that the whigs would have carried it triumphantly. In Maryland a full vote would have been a Whig triumph. As it is the Whigs have a majority in both branches of the legislature, which secures a Whig U. S. Senator. In cases of general apathy, the Whigs are always losers. In Georgia, says the Huron Reflector, the pro-slavery excitement is very high, and as usual, results in favor of Locofocoism. President Taylor is not radical enough to suit pro-slavery propagandism there; and the opinion of the Washington Union seems to be in the ascendant, that "the only friends which Southern (pro-slavery) interests, can claim at the North are to be found in the ranks of the Democracy." As to the Maryland and Pennsylvania elections, the New York Tribune says:

"There is one striking difference between Whig and Locofoco victories. Call out a very large vote, and there will generally be a relative Whig increase; but let the vote be light, and the larger share of the loss is almost certain to fall on us." The simple explanation is that the great mass of plodding, thrifty, stay-at-home people, who do not seek office and are not the blind devotees of Party, side with us when they vote, while the great mass of politicians by trade are instinctively against us. When the elections are mainly left to this latter class, we stand no chance; when the latter take hold, we generally do well. The Locofoco boasts of great gains in Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c., are simple gull-traps, baited by the truth that more Whigs than Locofocos stayed away from the polls at the recent elections. For example:

BALTIMORE—CITY AND COUNTY. 1848. 1849.

Taylor. Cass. Whig Congress. Loco do. 13,001 13,674 8,784 11,943
Falling off from the vote for President—Whig, 4,217; Loco, 1,721.

PHILADELPHIA—CITY AND COUNTY.

President—1848. Treasurer—1849.
Taylor. Cass. V. Buren. Wagner W. Thomas L. 18,721 21,518 885 20,736 19,600
Falling off from the vote for President—Whig, 9,985; Loco, 2,018.

Hamilton County Clerk.

This individual, who has made himself notorious by taking upon himself the power of deciding upon the right of members to seats in the Legislature, and who held the laws of the State in so low an estimation, that he refused to give certificates to officers duly elected, in violation of all right and justice, has finally been arraigned before the Court of Common Pleas at Cincinnati, to account for his unheard of outrage, not only upon the people of Cincinnati, but upon the people of the State. The charges were preferred by Messrs. Broadwell, Runyan and Scott, of the 1st District, the Whig candidates for the Legislature. This is as it should be; and we hope he may be punished to the full extent of the law. We do not know whether his conduct will entitle him to a term of years in the Penitentiary or not; if not, it ought certainly deprive him of his commission as Clerk of the Court. He has undoubtedly violated his oath; and we hope by our next issue, to have the gratification of informing our readers, that he has been impeached, removed from office, and a good Whig appointed in his stead.

That Bell.

The "loud sounding bell" that Fremont stood so much in need of, we are pleased to hear, has arrived, and, as we have been informed, will be in full operation to-morrow. It is said, by those who are judges, to be a splendid affair, and was a premium bell at the Syracuse fair. It cost \$335 00.

Supervisors of roads, in their several districts throughout the county, are requested to bring all guide-boards, with the name of Lower Sandusky on them, to this place, and leave them at the shop of Mr. Millous, who will paint the name of Fremont on them, without charge.

We last week called the attention of our readers to the fact that Mr. Olmsted had received a large supply of New Goods; by reference to another column of our paper to-day, it will be seen that he speaks for himself, and that we were right in saying that he intends to sell them cheap.

We neglected, last week, to notice the arrival of J. K. Glenn, Esq., direct from the gold bound regions of California! Mr. Glenn does not give a very flattering account of that country, and admits that he had a better sight of the "Elephant" than he ever had before. The best news he brings is that the Company that started from here, has arrived safely at the gold diggings. He saw all of our men, and says that they were well.

The Mosquito Difficulty.

Our readers, no doubt, have all heard the 'Mosquito difficulty,' talked about, and a great many of them, perhaps, like ourselves, do not exactly know where this Mosquito country lies, or the reason there is so much fuss made about it. Mosquito is a part of Nicaragua, which is one of the five States of the territory of Guatemala, and lies between Mexico and the bay of Panama. The cause of the difficulty between the United States and England about this affair, as near as we can understand it, is this: The State of Nicaragua has granted to an American company the privilege of opening a communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific, by the route of the San Juan river, and the lake Nicaragua. This fact having become known; the British Consul at New York gave notice to the Nicaragua Company that Great Britain had certain rights of sovereignty over the territory through which their projected route lay, that the Mosquito country was under British protection; and that he was instructed to inform the company that "the boundary line of the Mosquito kingdom touches the St. John's river at the Mochuca rapid, about thirty miles below the lake Nicaragua, and that from thence to the mouth of the St. John's the navigation of that river belongs to Mosquito."

On the contrary, the State of Nicaragua claims that the Mosquito country is an integral part of its limits, and claims exclusive jurisdiction over it, and has protested in mild, yet emphatic language, against the pretended claims of Great Britain to the right of protecting that (Mosquito) territory, and has asked the protection of the United States, as well as the that of all Christian Governments. Mosquito is inhabited by Indians and Negroes, and England founds her pretensions upon the fact that she has entered into a contract with Mosquito to protect her against Nicaragua. The English ambassador to that territory, went through the full formality of crowning a black boy, and proclaiming him king of the territory; a most ridiculous farce, and did for the purpose of claiming a right in that territory, and preventing the American company from building their Canal across the Isthmus. Against this attempt of England to interfere with the rights of American citizens, and her encroachments upon the territory of Nicaragua, our Government is understood to have taken a firm stand, and notwithstanding the abuse that is now being heaped upon the Administration by the Locofoco press in general, and the Washington Union in particular, we predict there will be no backing out, like that of the "fifty-four forty or fight," that the dignity and honor of the American Republic will be fully maintained, and that the American Company at Nicaragua will go on and build their canal, and that England will relinquish her preposterous claims.

In reference to the Ship Canal proposed to be constructed by the American company here mentioned, a letter in the New York Tribune says "it is understood that a most important treaty has just been concluded between the American Minister and this government, embracing some provisions concerning the proposed canal. It is probably more favorable to our interests than any which has yet been negotiated with any of the American States."

The contract with the American Company for the making of this great inter-oceanic canal is for ninety-seven years, with a further extent of twenty years, and secures to the company the right to make a ship canal or railroad, as they deem proper. It is said the company will proceed at once to improve the present means of transit, making it a rival of the Panama route.

A Proposition.

Any of our subscribers who have been taking the Freeman six months and upwards, and who wish to take a three dollar magazine, by paying us four dollars, we will furnish them either Sartain's Union Magazine or Godey's Lady's Book and the Freeman one year; thus getting the magazine for two dollars.

Those who have paid us for the Freeman, by paying us two dollars, will be furnished with either of the above named magazines. Any person who does not take the Freeman, or who has not taken it over three months, who will pay us three dollars and fifty cents, will be furnished with either of the above magazines and the Freeman one year.

We make this proposition, that our friends who wish to take a three dollar magazine, may save from a dollar to a dollar and a half, in doing so. The plates alone in these magazines are worth more than the subscription price. Samples of the works can be seen at this office.

Progressing Backwards.

In Kentucky, says the Cincinnati Gazette, are some 120,000 non-slaveholders, representing sixths of her white population. There is now assembled in Frankfort a Convention engaged in remodeling the Constitution of the State. In this Convention the non-slaveholders have not a single representative—the one hundred delegates are all slaveholders, although they represent but one-sixth of the white population.

And this fact, so extraordinary, it is conceded by the Louisville Journal, requires that the system of slavery should be indefinitely kept up! And to this end, a Committee of the Convention have made a report, recommending a prohibition to voluntary emancipation, although it is conceded that its permission would only tend to an imperceptible wearing out of the system by natural causes, after a great lapse of time. As a further indication of "progression backwards," it is proposed in Convention, to empower the Legislature to remove, forcibly, the free blacks from the State.

It was but a few years ago, that public opinion in this gallant commonwealth, was fast pressing her onward to a more elevated position—even among the Free States. Why this backward movement?

Sartain's Union Magazine.

The best three dollar Magazine published in the United States, in our estimation, is Sartain's. The November number is before us, and as usual, is filled with original articles from the best American and English Authors. It contains ten embellishments, and most of them display an artistic talent, seldom if ever equaled in this country. The "Fountain of Vaucluse," is a most splendid Mezzotint engraving, and shows Mr. Sartain, the engraver, to be master of his profession. The "Par-taken Sorrow," a full page line engraving, by Leslie & Travers, is also a fine affair. See the prospectus in another column of our paper, of this valuable magazine for 1850.

Pride, Envy and Hate.

If you want enemies, excel others; if you want friends, let others excel you. There is a diabolical trio existing in the natural man, implacable, inexhaustible, co-operative, and consentaneous, Pride, Envy and Hate—Pride, that makes us fancy we desire all the goods others possess; Envy, that some should be admired while we are overlooked, and Hate, because all that is bestowed on others diminishes the sum that we think due to ourselves.

Information Wanted.

Of James Brown, formerly of Mansfield, who left that place on the 14th of August, intending to stay a few weeks in the country, and has not since been heard of. The said James Brown is 23 years old, is about 5 feet 3 inches in height, has blue eyes and darkish hair, and is by trade a carpenter. Any information respecting him would be thankfully received by his wife, PHEBE ANN BROWN, [Other papers please copy.] Mansfield, Ohio.

The small quantity of language that a man can do business with, is really surprising. A letter writer on the Isthmus of Panama says that four weeks after he arrived he only knew seven words of Spanish; and yet with even them, he managed in a week to quarrel with his washerwoman, stick his handiwork, and run away with an heiress! To effect the latter, he says it was only necessary to use six—"fall into my arms, my love,"—and she fell into them. [Philadelphia Sun.]

Among the numerous travelers of distinction, who have lately visited New York, is ex-President Tyler. With his youthful and happy bride, he was for some days at the Irving house, en route for his hermitage on James river, after a very favorable reception among the education societies of New England, including, especially, the Young Ladies' Female collegiate Institute of Pittsfield, Mass. Of late years, amid the excitements of the terrible and disastrous revolutions of Europe, and the smoke and dust of cabinet panics at home, the veto President has been lost sight of, like a Jack-o-lantern in a thick fog; but as the wars and panics, and cholera subside, he peeps from his shell like a tarapin, and walks out into the world. Having seen that all is going on as well as could be expected, he retires from public observation again, to the shades of private life. What blessed institutions are ours! one ex-President raising cabbage, and another cultivating tobacco. The reflection is sublime. [N. Y. Herald.]

A SWINDLE.—A Californian arrived at New York in the Empire City, on her last trip, bringing with him eighteen pounds of gold chunks, was badly bed on Saturday last, by some of the Wall street sharpers. He weighed out his gold to them at avoirdupois weight, 16 ounces to the pound, and was paid by troy weight, containing 12 ounces to the pound. By this operation he was swindled out of one-fourth of his hard-earned treasure. [Toledo Republican.]

The Governor of Canada has had all the windows of the Lower floor of the mansion at Monklands, his "White House," barricaded with three inch plank, loop-holed for musketry. When he rides about it is always within the points commanded by a line of muskets.

Bad as may be the nature of man, still the honor for noble deeds, the respect for virtue, the abhorrence for that which is ignoble or base, will ever influence bodies of men when acting on first impulses. When the traitor has performed his part—when the end is gained for which he has been employed; those whom he has most benefited will cast him from them, and the very men who lured him to the deed, will spurn him as if the touch were contagious, or as if his very presence breathed infamy.

The next Legislature bids fair to have full the usual number of questions of contested seats before it. The Zanesville Courier states that the Coshocton Loco's seat will be contested. The right of Mr. Gaston, the Loco member from Guernsey, will be disputed, on the ground that he held the offices of Master Commissioner and Commissioner of Insolvents. The election of Mr. Ross, the Loco elect from Jackson and Gallia, will be contested on the ground that he held a commission as Associate Judge, on the back of which he wrote a resignation, but did not forward notice thereof to the Governor, or even send it out of the county. [State Journal.]

It will be recollected that Richard M. Graves, Treasurer of Mississippi, was a defaulter to an immense amount. Where he is, or where he has been, nobody knew. But, behold, a mystery! In a letter to the Yazoo Whig, by a young man in California, the writer says, that on the last and highest place on the Sacramento valley, in the guise of an Englishman, boarding up gold, he found this same R. M. Graves! Graves said he was laying up money to pay his debts in Mississippi! It is to be hoped he is, and that Mississippi will recover part of the money. He was one of the originators and strong advocates of Repudiation in Mississippi.

WHAT MORE?—The St. Joseph Valley Register says:

We hear rumors of heavy defalcations by democratic Ex-Postmasters in northern Indiana and south-western Michigan, which we sincerely hope may prove incorrect, but which appear to be too well substantiated.

There seems to be reason to fear that the depredations upon the treasury committed during the past four years of the speculators, will exceed the ratio of those of Jackson and Van Buren's twelve years. We hear of new disclosures every day. [Buffalo Express.]

"The War goes bravely on."

The St. Louis Republican of the 19th inst, notes the progress of the antagonistical divisions into which Locofocoism is divided in Missouri. These brethren of the same Locofoco Faith, hold separate belligerent mass-meetings, and publicly charge each other with all sorts of fraud, corruption and pollution.

Col. Benton, as the leader of one branch of the "brotherhood," while addressing a public meeting in St. Louis is politely interrogated, in writing, as follows:

"Col. Benton, as a constituent of yours, I beg to ask the following question: Should a territory south of 36 deg. 30 m. ask for admission into the Union as a State, with a clause recognizing the institution of Slavery, will you vote for its admission, providing its constitution is Republican in form?"

On receiving and reading the paper, it is alleged that "he threw it from him with apparent scorn"—and the gentleman who asked the question, (Mr. Fred Kennett) publishes a card, saying that for this "personal insult" it is very convenient for Col. Benton to clothe himself with the mantle of amice and Senatorial dignity, and the pretence of promises to his family, to shield himself from personal responsibility.

At the meeting of the other branch of the "brotherhood" on the same day, Judge Birch, in the course of his speech, read the following note, which he had received through the post-office:

"Dear Sir: You have 24 hours to leave St. Louis. If not gone in that time, I will treat you to a coat of tar and feathers. Ours Who Knows. [Cincinnati Gazette.]

THREE THURSDAYS IN ONE WEEK.—A scientific paper says: Let a vessel sail east round the world, and arrive in port on Thursday, according to their reckoning. On the following day the crew land; they will find it Thursday on shore. On the next day let them board a vessel which has just arrived from a cruise round the world sailing in a westerly direction, and they will again find it Thursday on board that ship. It is thus possible to find three Thursdays in one week.

The Hawaiian Government, desirous to negotiate a treaty with the United States on a fair and equitable basis, and also secure the modification of the objectionable clauses in the French and English treaties, by which the King's independence is still trammelled, has very recently forwarded here a commission to James J. Jarvis, Esq., of Boston, as Special Commissioner to Washington, London and Paris, with request that he should act for them on these other points. We have not learned whether Mr. Jarvis will accept the commission in full, but we understand he proceeds to Washington. Mr. J. resided long at the islands and enjoyed intimate relationship with the government while there, and has perfect familiarity with the political civil and social condition of the country. [Boston Trav.]

A thousand persons turned out to hunt a big snake in Clermont county Ohio, and remained on the ground several days, drinking, gambling, and reveling after the manner of a Massachusetts military encampment. They didn't find the old serpent, but he found them. [Boston Post.]

It has recently been decided in the New Jersey Supreme Court that the engineers on railroads cannot be held responsible for the loss of any article which may meet with injury or sudden death by coming in contact with the locomotives under their management, the owners of cattle being considered bound to take care of their property.

RETURNING EMIGRANTS.—One hundred and thirty-four passengers sailed a few days since from Boston in the ship Washington Irving for Liverpool. To compensate, however, for those returning, a brig at almost the identical time entered the harbor from the same port with one hundred and twenty. The return of emigrants is rare enough to be chronicled. [N. Y. Express.]

The Minnesota Chronicle states that 2135 barrels of Cranberries have been gathered in that vicinity this season, and adds, that all the labor of gathering, hauling, barreling and shipping has been done within the space of about twenty days. The berries are gathered solely by the Indians, of whom they are bartered, by our merchants in exchange for goods. Supposing them to be worth five dollars per barrel when they are landed in St. Louis, the above quantity will amount to the neat little sum of \$10,675. It should be remembered, that the above only comprises the shipment from St. Paul and Mendota.

A Convention assembled in New York a few days since, composed principally of dealers in boots and shoes, who come together once a year to consult the mutual interests of the trade. Some important facts were stated by the chairman when repeating here. One house in Connecticut makes \$25,000 worth of pegged shoes every year, another makes \$60,000 worth; and in Massachusetts the aggregate value of this kind of manufacture was stated to be \$18,000,000. Still the demand was greater than the supply.

Sufferings on the Plains.

F. C. Sherman, of Chicago, who made the over-land trip, arriving at Sacramento City, August 12th writes to the Journal:

You will hear of the suffering of emigrants but the half will never reach you.

It was as much as we could do to obtain food for our cattle, and there were no teams more than ten days ahead of us.

In the salt desert horses, mules, and oxen lay almost in heaps where they had perished for want of water. In many places we had to leave the road on account of the stench arising from dead carcasses.

I heard of no person dying, but saw men lying on their backs delicious for want of water, but we could not assist them as we were not much better off ourselves, some of us not being able to speak, and our tongues swollen.

Heroin.—At a railroad depot in Boston, a few days ago, a lady from Maine having detected a thief picking her pocket seized him and held him firmly until a policeman arrived.

A committee of gentlemen in Canada have offered a premium of from three to five hundred dollars for the best Manuscript Pamphlet, of a limited size, in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States.

The two great wants in California are said to be woman and lumber.

Mrs. Ellis, the authoress, is in Cincinnati.